Germans now residing in this country, and who are in profound ignorance of the fact that they have completely expatriated themselves.

The various forms given and which are in strict accordance with the provisions of the act of 1906 will give the book peculiar value to the Clerks of the various Courts which exercise the power of naturalizing foreigners, while the statutes, treaties, departmental regulations and list of Courts which can now properly exercise the power to naturalize will be found a most convenient compendium.

In one respect the legislation thus far enacted is incomplete, and an effective remedy difficult to devise, but attention is called to it in the hope that Mr. Van Dyne from his study of the subject may be able to suggest a practicable solution. Take the case of a man who has been naturalized in one of the State Courts and thereafter moves to a different State where it is discovered that his naturalization was fraudulently obtained. The statutes provide that the District Attorney of the domicil of the individual may proceed for the cancellation of his naturalization, by the giving of actual or constructive notice to the person to be affected, and that this may be followed up and consummated in the jurisdiction of the domicil by an order of cancellation. But that does not wipe out the record of the naturalization, and the Court which may enter an order of cancellation has no jurisdiction whatever over the first tribunal and no power to compel any alteration of its records. There may thus be in existence at the same time a record of naturalization in one jurisdiction and of the cancellation of it in another, and these may continue to coexist. Such a condition is of course an anomaly, and yet so long as state and federal tribunals exist independent of one another, and the one not subject to the orders and decrees of the other, it would seem that this condition must continue.

AN ESSAY ON PROFESSIONAL ETHICS. By Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, LL.D. Fifth Edition. Reprinted for the American Bar Association. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson Co. 1907. pp. 196.

This edition of a legal classic is published in connection with the project now before the American Bar Association of formulating a code of legal ethics.

The work is founded on a course of lectures delivered by Chief Justice Sharswood, more than fifty years ago, while a Professor in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. The subject of legal ethics is always of fresh interest to the class whom it most concerns—that of law students. Professor Sharswood discussed it in his lecture room with more fulness than had as yet attended its treatment in any English or American university, and after the lapse of half a century this book is still the authority to which appeal is generally taken, where lawyers differ as to what in any case may be the proper rule of professional conduct. In North Carolina, not otherwise famous for strictness in its requirements for admission to the bar, every applicant is required to read it.

It may perhaps be regretted that the author did not confine himself more closely to the particular topic in hand. When with the observation that the world is too much governed, he expresses his dissent (p. 23) from

the view of Kent that there was no danger of putting too many restrictions upon legislation, he showed himself less wise in forecast than the great Chancellor. The Constitutions of our newer States—the last not least—are winesses against him.

A modern writer would be less ready than was Professor Sharswood to fortify his positions by appeals to the Bible. No one is left in doubt (see pp. 13, 114) that he implicitly respects its authority and is an earnest believer in the Christian faith. His classes, we may be certain, suffered no harm from thus coming in close contact with one to whom religion was a vital thing.

The author well understood the value of incident and anecdote to light up a discussion, liable in unskilful hands to become a wearisome statement of moral commonplaces. The conduct of Mr. Phillips in the Courvoiser trial (p. 103); the blunder of Hardinge in declaring the American Colonies represented in Parliament by the members from Kent, because the tenure of those holding lands under the Colonial charters was as of the manor of Greenwich (p. 134); and Brougham's mistatement of an advocate's duty in the case of Queen Caroline (p. 86); are brought to the reader's attention in a manner that compels their recollection.

The propriety of contracting with clients for contingent fees or a percentage of the amount received has never been treated more lucidly, in respect to its natural effect on the lawyer's conduct of the case (pp. 153-164).

That there should be frequent references to Pennsylvania decisions and Pennsylvania statutes, and the opinions of leading members of the profession in Pennsylvania was to be expected in lectures by a Pennsylvania lawyer to students who were mostly his fellow citizens and preparing for its bar. The illustrations which they furnish, however, are always apt; and every man speaks best of what he knows best.

General Thomas H. Hubbard, of New York (who, a few years since, founded a lectureship on Legal Ethics in the Albany Law School), has met the expense of sending a copy of this treatise to each member of the American Bar Association. It will be money well laid out; for no lawyer can read it without being inspired anew to do what is in him to maintain, against all temptations, the honor of his profession.

THE SEIGNIORIAL SYSTEM IN CANADA. BY WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO, Ph.D. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1907. pp. xiii, 296.

Professor Munro has here presented a most interesting and valuable history of a legal institution in such attractive form as to appeal to a much wider public than the small group of scholars whose specialty is the history of legal institutions. The book is both scholarly and entertaining and will without doubt be regarded as the authoritative work upon the history of this belated feudal institution after it had been transplanted to the New World. After a brief sketch of the feudal system as it had existed in France, the 'European Background,' Professor Munro takes up the consideration of the early Canadian grants by which this feudal form of land tenure was introduced in the French colony. The grants were made at first by the trading companies for the sake of trade and not of settlement;